



BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL.

ANNUAL REPORTS

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1967

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OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

AND

CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR 1961

BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP 1967/1968

Chairman - R. C. Richardson Esq. J.P.
Vice Chairman - S. N. Miller Esq.

A. Allen Esq.	P. Long Esq.
A. Antrobus Esq.	E. G. M. Leycester-Roxby Esq.
J. Beckett Esq.	B. G. Nutter Esq.
G. H. Coleman Esq.	J. Paul Esq.
C. L. S. Cornwall-Legh Esq.	A. Pennington Esq.
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D. M. Hall Esq.	J. G. Wainwright Esq., J.P.
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Rev. T. G. Lewis Esq.	E. A. Wright Esq., J.P., C.C.

The Public Health work of the Health Department is administered by the following Committees:-

1. SPECIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman - Councillor J. B. Widdrington
Vice Chairman - Councillor F. Holland.

The Committee comprises the whole Council and is responsible inter alia for the refuse and night soil collection services, for rodent control and all sewerage schemes.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman - Councillor A. Pennington.
Vice Chairman - Councillor B. G. Nutter.

The Committee comprises the whole Council and is responsible for all Public Health matters except the services administered by the Special Services Committee.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medial Officer of Health

W. Davidson-Lamb M.C., M.B., Ch.B. D.P.H.
Mountlands, The Mount, Altrincham.

Telephone No. 061-928 5323.

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. G. Milburn, F.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.
Telephone No. 061-928 5346.

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

R. Egan, M.A.P.H.I. Cert. Insp. of Meat and other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector

A. Shawcross M.A.P.H.I. Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.

Clerical Assistant

Mrs. E. Drinkwater

MEMBERSHIP LIST

MEMBERSHIP LIST

Chairman	- H. C. Richardson, Esq., J.P.
Vice Chairman	- S. W. Miller, Esq.
Members	
A. Allen, Esq.	
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J. Beckwith, Esq.	
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Rev. W. E. P. Tison	
J. G. Wainwright, Esq., J.P.	
W. R. Waddington, Esq., J.P.	
E. A. Wright, Esq., J.P., C.C.	

The Public Health work of the Health Department is administered by the following Committee:-

1. SPECIAL SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman	- Commissioner J. E. Waddington
Vice Chairman	- Commissioner T. Wainwright

The Committee comprises the whole Council and is responsible for all for the refuse and night soil collection services, for rodent control and all sewerage schemes.

2. PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman	- Commissioner J. E. Waddington
Vice Chairman	- Commissioner E. G. Miller

The Committee comprises the whole Council and is responsible for all Public Health matters except the services administered by the Special Services Committee.

STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health

W. Davidson-Lamb M.C., M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Mountbatten, The Mount, Birmingham
Telephone No. 021-928 3255

Chief Public Health Inspector

H. C. Milburn, F.R.S.B., M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.
Telephone No. 021-928 3246

Deputy Chief Public Health Inspector

H. Egan, M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.

Additional Public Health Inspector

A. Shawcross M.A.P.H.I., Cert. Insp. of Meat and Other Foods.

Chief Assistant

Mrs. E. Dickinson

Divisional Medical Officer,
Mountlands,
The Mount,
Church Street,
Altrincham.

To: The Chairman & Members of
The Bucklow Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the Health
of the Bucklow Rural District for the year 1967.

You will appreciate that Doctor Gordon was your Medical
Officer of Health throughout the year and I have only very
recently taken over his duties so that it is extremely difficult
for me to comment on the matters contained in the report.

The vital statistics appear satisfactory, in particular
the standardised birth and death rates showing only slight
variations from the national averages.

Deaths from cancer which have dropped for three consecutive
years have risen again. Deaths from Heart diseases were less
than in 1966 but still remain higher than in 1964 and 1965. The
proportion of deaths due to this cause is not showing improve-
ment. A similar comment applies to infant deaths which continue
at a relatively static figure. The year 1967 saw a Measles
epidemic with 311 cases being notified as compared with 70 in
the previous year. There is currently a National Measles
prophylaxis programme. It is to be hoped that sufficient
numbers of unprotected children are now vaccinated to help erad-
icate this preventable disease.

In the very short period since I took up office I have
not been able to familiarise myself with the Rural District and
I do not therefore propose to comment on the matters dealt with
by Mr. Milburn. I would however, draw attention to two points,
one, the need to introduce Smoke Control measures in the approp-
riate parts of the Rural District, and two, the excessive delay
in acting on unfitness representations condemning houses, some of
which have been outstanding 10 years. No doubt I shall be in a
position to comment on these matters in more detail in subsequent
reports.

The environmental health services have been competently
and efficiently dealt with throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. Davidson-Lamb.

Medical Officer of Health.

Hygienic Medical Officer,
Humboldt,
The House,
Church Street,
Albuquerque.

To: The Chairman & Members of
The New Mexico Rural District Council.

Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in presenting my report on the Health
of the New Mexico Rural District for the year 1937.

You will appreciate that Doctor Gordon was your Medical
Officer of Health throughout the year and I have only very
recently taken over his duties so that it is extremely difficult
for me to comment on the matters contained in the report.

The vital statistics appear satisfactory, in particular
the standardized birth and death rates showing only slight
variations from the national averages.

Deaths from cancer which have dropped for three consecutive
years have risen again. Deaths from heart diseases were less
than in 1936 but still remain higher than in 1934 and 1935. The
proportion of deaths due to this cause is not showing improve-
ment. A similar comment applies to infant deaths which continue
at a relatively stable figure. The year 1937 saw a marked
epidemic with 311 cases being notified as compared with 70 in
the previous year. There is currently a National Malaria
propaganda programme. It is to be hoped that sufficient
numbers of unprotected children are now vaccinated to help erad-
icate this preventable disease.

In the very short period since I took up office I have
not been able to familiarize myself with the Rural District and
I do not therefore propose to comment on the matters dealt with
by Mr. Williams. I would however, draw attention to two points,
one, the need to introduce Smoke Control measures in the group-
ranch parts of the Rural District, and two, the excessive delay
in dealing with license representations concerning houses, some of
which have been outstanding 10 years. No doubt I shall be in a
position to comment on these matters in more detail in subsequent
reports.

The environmental health services have been competently
and efficiently dealt with throughout the year.

I am, Mr. Chairman & Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

W. Davidson-Jones.

Medical Officer of Health.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA.

Area of the District in Acres	...	46,103
Registrar General's estimate of home population (mid year)		21,460
Population (1961 Census)	...	17,299
Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at 1st April		5,802
Rateable Value at 31st December 1967	...	£ 1,365,405
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	£ 5,363

	<u>VITAL STATISTICS</u>	<u>1967</u>	<u>1966</u>
Total live births	...	378	390
Crude birth rate per 1,000 living	...	17.6	18.4
Standardised birth rate per 1,000 living	...	16.7	17.4
General birth rate (England & Wales)	...	17.2	19.0
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births		6.8%	7.4%
Total still births	...	6	4
Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births		16	10.1
Total live and still births	...	384	394
Deaths of Infants under 1 year	...	5	6
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 live births	...	13.2	15.4
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births		14.2	16.6
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 illegitimate births		NIL	NIL
Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births		13.2	12.8
Early Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births		13.2	12.8
Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births		28.6	22.8
Maternal Deaths	...	NIL	NIL
Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births		NIL	NIL
Total Deaths	...	176	185
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 living	...	8.2	8.7
Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 living	...	11.5	12.6
General Death Rate (England & Wales)	...	11.2	11.7
Deaths from Poliomyelitis	...	NIL	NIL
Deaths from Cancer	...	32	24
Deaths from Accidents	...	11	8
Deaths from Heart Diseases	...	52	62

The home population figure is used to calculate the crude birth and death rates and this is multiplied by a factor provided by the Registrar General to arrive at the standardised rates. This factor allows for the age and sex distribution of the population and enables a fairer comparison to be made between one district and another. For 1967 this factor is 0.95 for births and 1.41 for deaths

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS OF THE AREA

46,108	Area of the District in Acres
21,460	Registrar General's estimate of home population (mid year)
17,289	Population (1961 Census)
5,802	Number of inhabited houses according to rate books at last year
£ 1,362,409	Rateable Value at 31st December 1967
£ 5,362	Sum represented by a penny rate

1966	1967	VITAL STATISTICS
320	378	Total live births
18.4	17.6	Gross birth rate per 1,000 living
17.4	16.7	Standardised birth rate per 1,000 living
19.0	17.2	General birth rate (England & Wales)
7.4%	6.2%	Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births
4	6	Total still births
10.1	16	Still birth rate per 1,000 live and still births
394	384	Total live and still births
6	5	Deaths of infants under 1 year
10.4	13.2	Total infant deaths per 1,000 live births
16.6	14.2	Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births
11.1	11.1	Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births
12.8	12.2	Neo Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births
12.8	12.2	Early Neo Natal mortality rate per 1,000 live births
22.8	20.6	Perinatal Mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births
11.1	11.1	Maternal deaths
11.1	11.1	Maternal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live and still births
102	126	Total Deaths
8.7	8.2	Gross Death Rate per 1,000 living
12.6	11.2	Standardised Death Rate per 1,000 living
11.7	11.2	General Death Rate (England & Wales)
11.1	11.1	Deaths from Polio
24	22	Deaths from Cancer
8	11	Deaths from Accidents
62	52	Deaths from Heart Diseases

The home population figure is used to calculate the crude birth and death rates and this is multiplied by a factor provided by the Registrar General to arrive at the standardised rates. This factor allows for the age and sex distribution of the population and enables a fairer comparison to be made between one district and another. For 1967 this factor is 0.92 for births and 1.41 for deaths.

B I R T H S

	<u>1967</u>			<u>1966</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Live Births (legitimate)	180	172	352	361
(illegitimate)	16	10	26	29
	<u>196</u>	<u>182</u>	<u>378</u>	<u>390</u>
Still Births (legitimate)	3	3	6	4
(illegitimate)	-	-	-	-
	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>4</u>

INFANTILE MORTALITY

<u>Deaths of Infants under 1 Year</u>	<u>1967</u>			<u>1966</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
(legitimate)	1	4	5	6
(illegitimate)	-	-	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>6</u>

Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks

(legitimate)	1	4	5	5
(illegitimate)	-	-	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

Deaths of Infants under 1 week

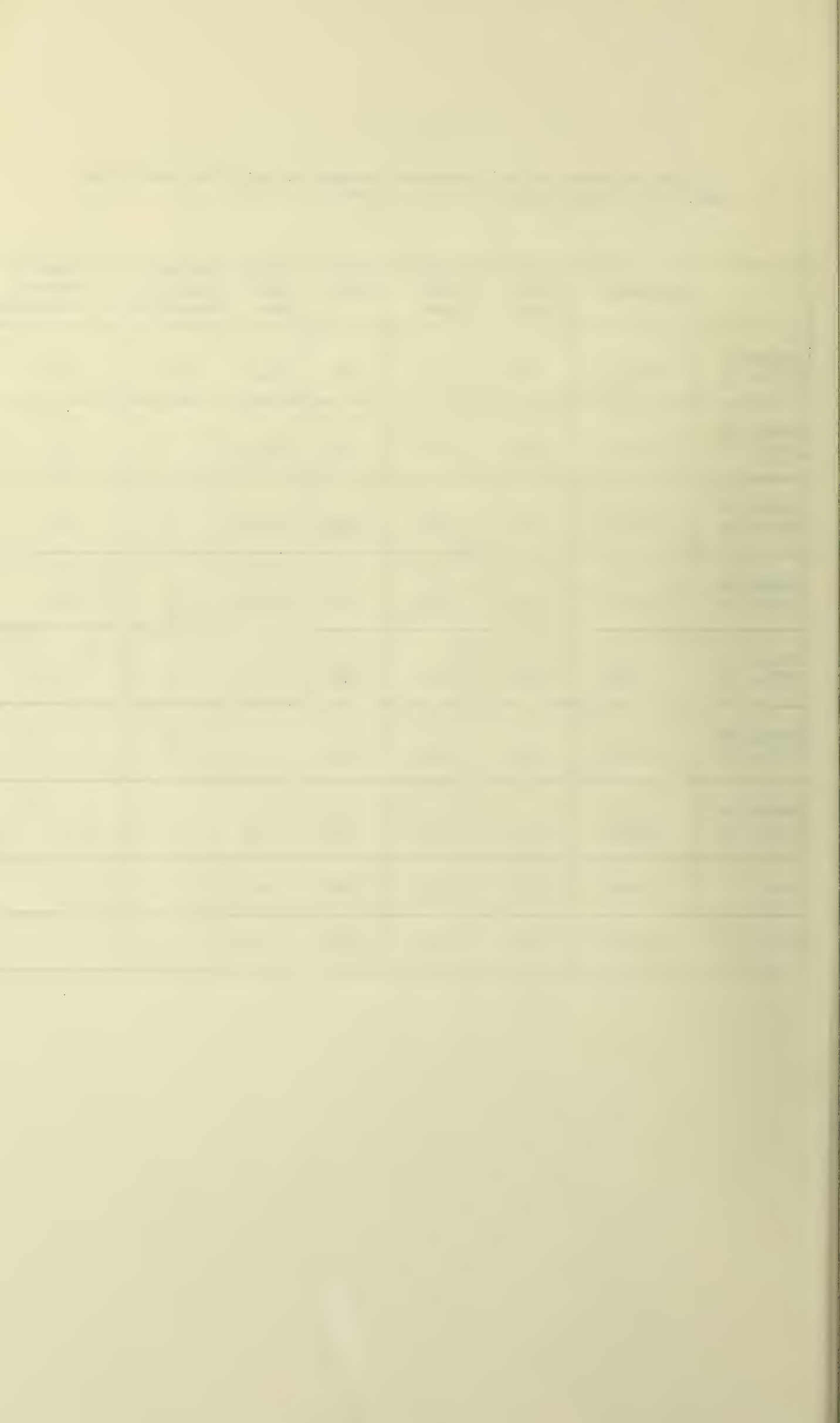
(legitimate)	1	4	5	5
(illegitimate)	-	-	-	-
	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>5</u>

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Deaths from pregnancy, childbirth and abortion - NIL.

The following table is included to show how the vital statistics compare with those during the past 37 years.

	Population	Total Live Births	Crude Birth Rate	Total Deaths	Crude Death Rate	Deaths of Infants under 1yr.	Cases of Maternal Mortality
Yearly Av. 1931 - 35	23,354	275	11.8	236	10.1	16	0.8
Yearly Av. 1936 - 40	9,304	151	16.2	115	12.3	7	1.5
Yearly Av. 1941 - 45	10,006	146	14.6	103	10.2	5	0.2
Yearly Av. 1946 - 50	10,614	162	15.2	112	10.5	5	0.6
Yearly Av. 1951 - 55	11,720	194	16.5	123	8.5	5	0
Yearly Av. 1956 - 60	12,596	220	17.2	124	9.7	3	0.2
Yearly Av. 1961 - 65	19,690	385	19.3	158	7.9	7	0
1966	21,240	390	18.4	185	8.7	6	0
1967	21,460	378	17.6	176	8.2	5	0



DEATHS REGISTERED DURING THE CALENDAR YEAR
1967 & CAUSES

<u>Cause of Death</u>	<u>1967</u>			<u>1966</u>
	<u>M.</u>	<u>F.</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Total</u>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Other forms of Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic Disease	1	-	1	-
Diphtheria	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-	-
Measles	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	1	1	2	-
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	2	5	7	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung & Bronchus	6	2	8	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4	3
Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus	-	1	1	-
Other Malignant & lymphatic neoplasms	7	5	12	12
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	2	-	2	2
Diabetes	1	1	2	1
Vascular Lesions of nervous system	15	12	27	30
Coronary disease, angina	29	10	39	35
Hypertension with heart disease	-	1	1	6
Other heart disease	4	8	12	21
Other circulatory diseases	2	5	7	11
Influenza	-	-	-	3
Pneumonia	4	6	10	6
Bronchitis	1	4	5	9
Other diseases of respiratory system	1	-	1	4
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	1	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	-	1	-
Nephritis, and nephrosis	-	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-	-
Congenital malformation	-	-	-	1
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	8	13	21	22
Motor vehicle accidents	6	2	8	7
All other accidents	1	2	3	1
Suicide	-	-	-	1
Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-	-
	94	82	176	185

COMMENTS ON THE CAUSES OF DEATH

The table below shows the age groups of the persons whose deaths were reported during the year :-

<u>Age</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
Under 4 weeks	1	4	5
4 weeks to 1 year	-	-	-
1 year to 4 years	1	1	2
5 - 14	-	1	1
15 - 24	2	-	2
25 - 34	3	-	3
35 - 44	6	1	7
45 - 54	4	7	11
55 - 64	24	10	34
65 - 74	27	15	42
75 and over	26	43	69
	<u>94</u>	<u>82</u>	<u>176</u>

82% of the deaths were of persons aged 55 and over which is 2% higher than in 1966.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The following table shows the cases of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis and Food Poisoning notified during the year and classified in age groups :-

<u>Disease</u>	<u>All Ages</u>	<u>Under 1 Year</u>	<u>1 to 4</u>	<u>5 to 14</u>	<u>15 to 24</u>	<u>25 and over</u>	<u>Age Unknown</u>
Measles	311	15	159	124	3	3	7
Whooping Cough	8	-	4	3	-	-	1
Pneumonia	5	-	-	5	-	-	-
Dysentery	2	1	-	1	-	-	-
Scarlet Fever	3	-	1	-	-	2	-

TUBERCULOSIS

1. Number of cases recorded at 31st December

	<u>1967</u>			<u>1966</u>		
	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Pulmonary</u>	<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>	<u>Total</u>
Children)	6	-	6	3	2	5
Males)	31	-	31	36	1	37
Females)	28	3	31	30	2	32
	<u>65</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>68</u>	<u>69</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>74</u>

2. Number of new cases notified during 1967 as compared with the previous year:-

Children)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Males)	4	-	4	3	1	4
Females)	1	-	1	1	-	1
	<u>5</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>

3. Number of deaths of persons on the register :-

N I L

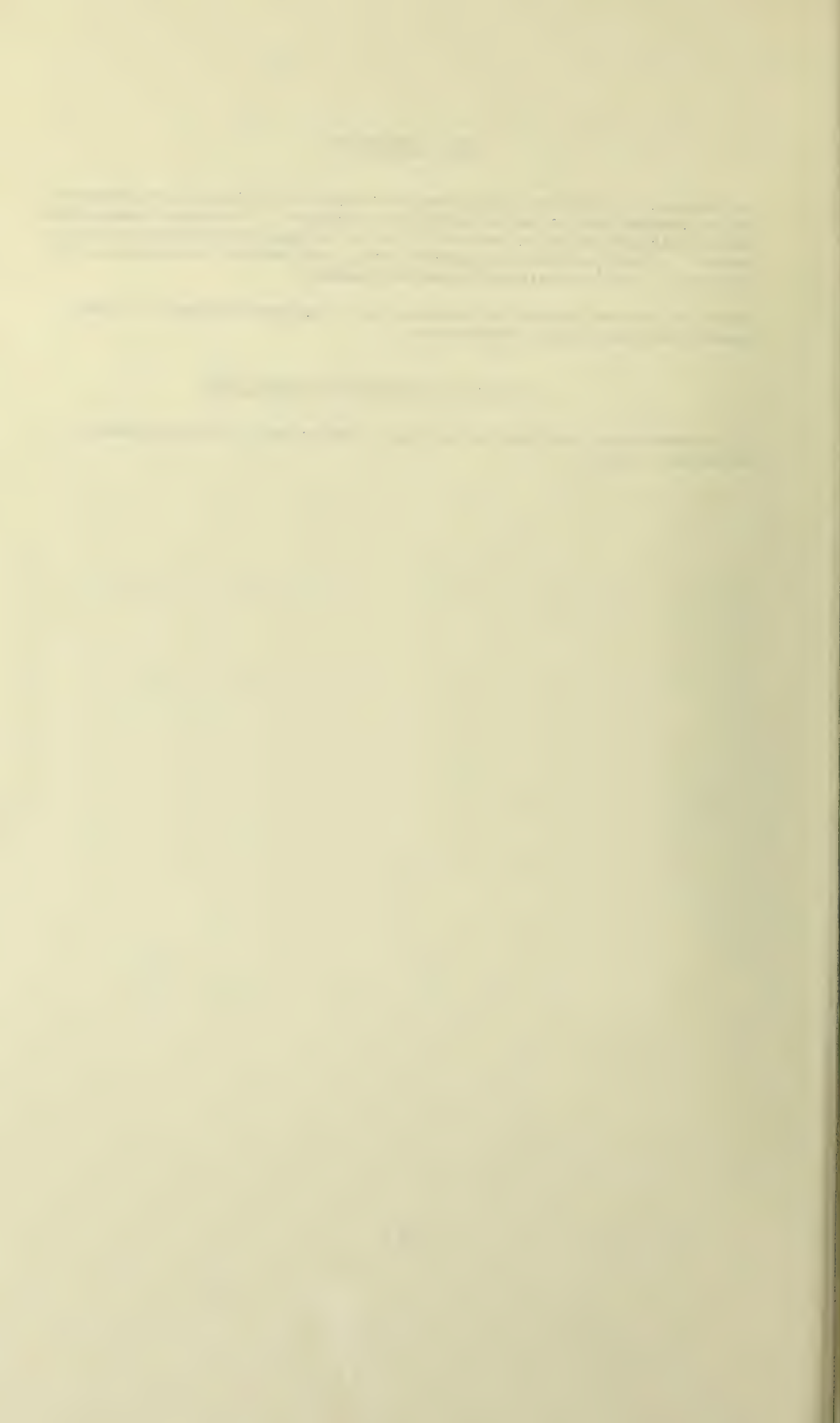
FOOD POISONING

An outbreak of suspected food poisoning occurred at a farm and was thought to be connected with a cow suffering from 'scours'. Veterinary examination showed this cow (one of a herd of 77) to be infected with salmonella typhimurium. Specimens from the farmer's family and those of his employees (27 persons all told) revealed six infected persons.

The milk from the cow was not infected and it was possible that the human cases arose from direct contamination.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

All matters under this heading are dealt with in the Chief Public Health Inspector's Report.



NATIONAL HEALTH ACT SERVICES & SERVICES
PROVIDED BY THE CHESHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL

A. Services provided in accordance with the requirements
of the National Health Service Act 1946

1. Hospital Services

Controlling Body - Manchester Regional Hospital Board
Local Hospitals - Administered by North and Mid-Cheshire
Hospital Management Committee.
Secretary - Mr. F. Fowden, Administrative Offices,
Altrincham Maternity Home, Sinderland
Road, Altrincham.

Hospitals serving this area

General Acute cases - Cottage Hospital, Knutsford.
Altrincham General Hospital.
Denzell Convalescent Hospital, Bowdon.
General Chronic Cases - Cranford Lodge, Knutsford.
Chest Clinic - St. Anne's Home, Woodville Road, Altrincham.
Ear, Nose & Throat - " " " " "
Infectious Diseases - Monsall Hospital, Newton Heath, Manchester.

A large number of cases from Bucklow are treated in the greater Manchester Area Hospitals.

2. General Practitioner & General Dental Services

Controlling Body - National Health Service Executive Council for Cheshire.
Clerk - Mr. F. Hayter, 28 Nicholas Street, Chester.

3. Services of Local Health Authority - Cheshire County Council

1. Maternity & Child Welfare
 2. Domiciliary Midwifery & Home Nursing
 3. Immunisation and Vaccination
 4. Care and After Care
 5. Home Help Service
 6. Ambulance Service
 7. Dental Service - Expectant & Nursing Mothers
pre-school children
 8. Mental Health Service
 - (a) Senior Mental Welfare Officer - Mr. J. Thompson,
59 Washway Road, Sale.
 - (b) Junior Training Centre - Navigation Road, Altrincham.
 - (c) Adult Training Centre - Altrincham.
 9. Chiropody Services - Old People, handicapped persons and expectant Mothers.
 10. Handicapped Persons Club - Y.W.C.A. Altrincham.
- The Altrincham Divisional Health Committee covers the Borough of Altrincham, the Urban Districts of Bowdon, Hale and Knutsford and the Bucklow Rural District, and includes members of those Authorities, Members of the County Council and co-opted members.

Divisional Medical Officer - W. Davidson-Lamb, M.C., M.B., Ch.B.DPH.
Mountlands, The Mount, Altrincham.
Tel. Alt. 5323.

B. Other Services by other Committees of Cheshire County Council

1. Education Committee - School Health Service, including School Dental Service.
2. Welfare Committee - Homeless, handicapped persons, provision for residential accommodation etc.
Area Welfare Officer - Miss Goodwin, Stamford House, Stamford New Road, Altrincham.
3. Children's Committee - Provides for the care of Deprived Children i.e. children not under parental care.
Area Children's Officer - Mr. J. E. Blades, Stamford House, Stamford New Road, Altrincham.

Dunham Mount,
Dunham Road,
Altrincham.

To: The Chairman and Members of
THE BUCKLOW RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen,

I have pleasure in submitting my report on the work carried out by my Department during the year 1967.

Improvement of environmental conditions is a task which proceeds almost by stealth and to the observer there is frequently little tangible evidence of the work done. Yet each year sees steady progress and 1967 was no exception to this rule.

The Council's long expressed anxiety that some schools still had only pail closets will be allayed by the end of 1968.

Five of the seven unfit houses at Hall Bank, Mobberley which were purchased by the Council in 1959 and 1960 were ready for demolition when the year ended, and the second stage in the clearance of the prefabricated bungalows at Mobberley had also been reached.

Completion of the new sewerage schemes in Carrington and Mobberley enabled a good start to be made on the abolition of a number of pail closets and unsatisfactory septic tanks.

The year saw the completion of the 'first round' of inspections of premises subject to the Offices, Shops & Railway Premises Act. A serious attempt was made to enforce the new food hygiene regulations applying to mobile shops and delivery vehicles. Much time was devoted to attempting to secure a reduction in the noise caused by a new factory at Carrington and much more to the removal of abandoned and unwanted cars. 76 cars which might otherwise be lying around the district to-day were dealt with, 73 being disposed of by the Council, the other three by their owners. More meat inspection was carried out.

An incident which began with an innocuous report of a cow infected with a Salmonella organism led to the detailed investigation of 27 people, 6 of whom proved to be similarly infected. For several weeks a great deal of an Inspector's time was taken up with dealing with this incident.

But perhaps the year 1967 will best be remembered as the year of invasion by Gypsies, Irish Tinkers and other travellers in numbers never before experienced. At the time of writing the year 1968 has not seen a repetition of this problem, but the reasons are obscure.

I am grateful to my colleagues at Knutsford and Lymm and to their employing authorities for the help given during the unfortunate illness of the Pest Control Operator.

I am also grateful for the ready co-operation given at all times by the Chief Officers and staffs of other departments, to the Medical Officer of Health for his advice and guidance in matters falling within his province, and in particular, to my own staff for their loyal support during a year when pressures continued to mount.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. MILBURN.

Chief Public Health Inspector.

VISITS

During the year a total of 1872 visits were made as follows:-

Housing defects	46	Food Premises	58
Council house tenancies	156	Milk Producers & Dairies	16
Overcrowding	8	Meat & Food Inspection	357
Improvement Grants	67		
Sewer connections & Conversions	59	Imported Food	9
Caravan Sites	54	Drains, cesspools, watercourses	81
Water supplies	3	Refuse collection & Disposal	307
Air Pollution	156	Derelict cars	54
Infectious Disease	73	Pet Shops & Animal Boarding Establish- ments	12
Insect Pests	15	Refuse nuisances, litter	30
Rats & Mice	48	Noise nuisances	11
Factories & Outworkers	35	Miscellaneous	84
Offices & Shops	96		
Mobile Shops	24		
School Toilets	5		
Slaughterhouses	8		

Defects & Nuisances

The usual variety of complaints was received and investigated followed by the service of informal notices or by personal contact, with settlement in every case. By no means every complaint is recorded, but the following were included :-

Defects of repair	7	Nuisance from fumes or smoke	3
Defective drains or Septic tanks	15	Nuisance from Poultry	1
Foul or choked ditches	2	Nuisance from refuse	8
Noise	2	Condensation	1
Miscellaneous	4	Water supply	3

Demolition and Closure

8 houses were represented for action under Section 16 of the Housing Act 1957. Two were already vacant and undertakings were accepted in respect of these and five of the occupied houses, whilst a demolition order was made in respect of the remaining house.

Arising from action in previous years 9 houses were demolished and 3 closed by the end of the year while 3 were made fit and the undertakings not to use them cancelled.

Since 1955 a total of 143 unfit houses have been represented for Housing Act action and further 19 dealt with informally. At 31st December 1967 the results were :-

No. of houses demolished	64
No. of houses closed	39
No. of houses made fit	34
No. of houses still occupied	25
	<hr/>
	162

The 25 houses still occupied included the following :-

Houses subject to demolition orders	1
Houses subject to undertakings not to re-let on vacation	24

New dwellings scheduled for completion in 1968 were expected to result in at least four families being rehoused from these unfit dwellings whilst an aged occupant of a house subject to an undertaking is to be left undisturbed at his own request. There seems little prospect of the remainder being rehoused before 1969.

Overcrowding

Overcrowding according to the Housing Act Standard is seldom encountered in the district but a number of families who were badly crowded applied for rehousing or for transfer from their existing Council owned houses to larger houses. Five such families were rehoused.

Certificates of Disrepair

No applications were received for certificates of disrepair and no action under the Rent Acts was taken.

Improvement Grants

The Engineer and Surveyor deals with all applications for Discretionary and Standard Grants, but the Chief Public Health Inspector advises as to the suitability of houses for grant aid and indicates in each case the defects of repair needed to be remedied to meet the conditions of the Grant.

During the year Discretionary Grants totalling £1,353 were approved in respect of 6 houses, and Standard Grants were approved in respect of 22 houses to a total of £3,437.

New Houses

During the year 25 houses and bungalows were built in the district by private enterprise and eleven new Council dwellings were completed at Mobberley. These consisted of five houses and two flats to replace seven unfit houses purchased for deferred demolition in 1959 and 1960 and four brick bungalows on the site of three demolished prefabricated bungalows.

The new bungalows enabled four more prefabs to be demolished and six new bungalows on the cleared site were due to be commenced in the spring of 1968.

Two applicants on the housing list were rehoused in houses leased by the Council for a short period pending their demolition to make way for new development. Four sound cottages at Partington were purchased from British Railways and since two were vacant at the time new tenants were chosen from the housing list.

An estate of twelve bungalows and four houses at Carrington was commenced and construction was well advanced by the end of the year.

Agreement was reached with Manchester Corporation for the sale to the Council of approximately 90 mixed dwellings forming part of an extension to the resettlement estate at Partington and the first of these should be completed in the autumn of 1969. The Council also drew up plans for mixed development at Partington and Mobberley on land owned by them. In both parishes warden-supervised old persons flatlets are proposed whilst in Partington the Cheshire County Council are to build Part III residential accommodation for old persons in addition.

Council house lettings

The total dwellings owned by the Council at the end of 1967 was 775 made up as follows :-

	<u>Pre 1939</u>	<u>Post 1939</u>
Four bedroomed houses	12	43
Three bedroomed houses	95	543
Two bedroomed houses		4
Two bedroomed bungalows & flats		71 (including 7 prefabs)
One bedroomed bungalows & flats	—	7
	<u>107</u>	<u>668</u>

The letting of these dwellings is a function of the Housing Tenancy Committee but the whole of the administration work involved falls on the



Chief Public Health Inspector who deals with numerous tenancy matters.

During 1967 there were 17 first lettings of new and purchased or leased dwellings and 17 re-lettings of houses to applicants on the housing list. 8 families were re-housed from unfit houses.

Seven transfers and 1 exchange between Council tenants were arranged as well as 2 mutual exchanges with tenants of other Councils. With 12 transfers of tenancies to the widows or daughters of deceased tenants a total of 57 new tenancies were created, 2 less than in 1966.

However, 96 new applicants were added to the housing list which stood at more than 300 for the first time when the annual revision was started in January 1968.

Caravans & Movable Dwellings

Following the upholding by the Minister of an appeal against a refusal to grant planning permission to a member of the Gipsy fraternity to establish a residential site for 12 caravans at Partington a site licence was granted. Another site was granted an extension for 19 more caravans and 3 new licences for 4 caravans for agricultural workers were also granted.

At 31st December the following licences were in force :-

Permanently licensed residential sites	- 10 (318 caravans)
Permanently licensed recreational sites	- 4 (197 caravans)
Conditionally licensed residential sites	- 19 (24 caravans)

One of the recreational sites, licensed for 30 caravans, has remained undeveloped. Three sites subject to discontinuance orders were still in use but two were expected to be cleared early in 1968. The third, already the subject of several Court hearings when fines were imposed, continued in use and the Council once again instituted legal proceedings which were to be heard early in 1968.

A sub-committee set up to deal with caravan sites agreed revised site licence conditions and all the licences for residential sites were called in and amended in accordance with the new conditions which were aimed chiefly at strengthening fire precautions and improving fire-fighting facilities, improving access roads and controlling the erection of unauthorised structures.

One bungalow structure at Pickmere was demolished following a demolition order but no further progress was possible and the work of improving conditions around Pickmere Lake must of necessity be slow, at least until the proposed sewerage scheme is completed. The worst structures have now been removed, 82 by action under the Housing Acts and more than 120 by other means.

Six movable dwellings - not caravans - were re-licensed in December for a further year and although various other scattered huts are known to be used as week-end retreats, they appear to have such limited use as not to require licences under the Public Health Act 1936.

WATER SUPPLY

The whole of the Rural District lies within the area of supply of the Manchester Corporation Waterworks Committee, whose Engineer & Manager has kindly supplied the following information :-

- (a) The source of supply is normally mixed Thirlmere and Haweswater waters. Treatment of the Haweswater supply is at present limited to chlorination after straining. The Thirlmere supply is strained, limed and chlorinated. The water supply, both in quality and quantity, has been entirely satisfactory throughout the year.

In any case of contamination attempts are always made to trace and remove the source. Mains flushing, swabbing and re-sterilisation are then carried out if considered necessary.



- (b) 504 samples from the South Western distribution area, of which Bucklow Rural District is a part, were examined bacteriologically; 95% were coliform free, and in all cases of unsatisfactory samples, repeat samples gave excellent results. A chemical analysis, taken from a house tape, is given below :-

pH value	8.2
Colour as ppm platinum	6
Turbidity, ppm silica scale	2
	<u>Parts per million</u>
Total solids dried at 180°C	-
Free Acidity as CO ₂	-
Alkalinity as CaCO ₃ (Free)	1
Total Alkalinity	13
Total hardness as CaCO ₃	21
Calcium hardness	19
Chlorides as chlorion	10
Oxygen absorbed test, 4 hours at 27°C.	1.3
Silica as SiO ₂	-
Iron as Fe.	0.11
Manganese as Mn.	0.04

The supply is liable to slight variations during the year.

From the figures given probably less than 30 permanent dwellings have no mains supply although this figure cannot be verified. In addition there are a number of temporary dwellings without a supply, most of which are at Pickmere.

DRAINAGE & SEWERAGE

All matters appertaining to main drainage and sewage disposal are handled by the Engineer & Surveyor.

The sewerage and sewage disposal scheme in the parish of Mobberley and the sewerage scheme in the parish of Carrington were completed during the year and a good start was made on connections of houses to the sewers and the conversions of pail closets to water closets.

A new surface water sewerage scheme to serve proposed new development in High Legh was commenced and a sewerage and sewage disposal scheme for Rostherne was also commenced but progress on both schemes was halted due to the Foot and Mouth disease outbreak in the late autumn.

Schemes for the parishes of Pickmere and Warburton were under active preparation together with a scheme for a further extension of the sewage disposal works at Partington to serve new development to be commenced in 1969.

When these schemes are completed it is hoped that consideration will be given to the areas of Ollerton and Peover Superior which so badly need sewerage as well as to improvement of the disposal works at Plumley and Over Tabley.

The increase in sewerage facilities tends to reduce the number of pail closets in use, as also does the implementation of the Improvement Grant provisions of the Housing Acts. The number of pail closets emptied each week has reduced from more than 1,300 in 1953 to 560 in 1967, and should drop to around 500 by the end of 1968.

However, outside sewered areas, modernisation of houses increases the number of septic tanks, and during the year 338 loads of sludge and sewage were removed from 291 tanks, resulting in an income of £422.

PUBLIC CLEANSING

Collections of refuse and nightsoil continued on a weekly basis throughout the district with certain inevitable dislocations due to vehicle breakdowns and the difficulty of retaining suitable labour. Comparisons of the wage rates paid to the staff with those paid by industrial concerns in the vicinity make clear the reasons for the staff shortage.

Three vehicles operated in three geographical areas of the district, with a fourth small vehicle tackling isolated properties, litter baskets, certain caravan sites and special collections. This vehicle also tows the low loading trailer used to transport the Drott shovel from tip to tip. During the year it was found necessary to bring one of the two reserve vehicles into use on two days per week.

A bulk loading vehicle, handling approximately 60 containers per day, gave more frequent collections from Manchester Airport, the M6. Motorway Service Area, Tatton Park, various works canteens, schools and hotels, and other large premises using the bulk container system. During the summer months this vehicle collects four times weekly at the Airport and Service Area.

The third of a fleet of 50 cubic yard vehicles was delivered in May and another was ordered for delivery in 1968 in furtherance of the policy of purchasing one new vehicle each year of modern types and maximum capacity.

Paper sacks are in use at about 800 houses at Partington and Carrington and it is hoped gradually to extend this system of refuse storage.

The problem of abandoned motor vehicles became more serious during the year and the Council's Depot at Partington has become a receiving point for these.

The County Surveyor collected 15 cars abandoned on lay-bys and roadside verges, and the Council's low-loader was used to bring in 20 cars from other semi-public sites, the commonest being the garage sites on housing estates. Private individuals bring their own cars, and sign surrender documents or pay the Council for collecting them, but in 1967 three disposed of their cars privately.

73 cars were collected at the Depot in this way and disposed of for scrap to a firm in Manchester specialising in crushing scrap cars, compared with 30 in 1966.

All other refuse collected was tipped at two tipping areas in the north and south of the district. The northern site was filled in July and the other was expected to be filled early in 1968. A lease has been taken on a site at Mobberley and the fencing, road and drainage works needed to bring it into use were put in hand.

The officers of the five constituent authorities gave more study to the specification for the Incinerator proposed by the Joint Refuse Disposal Committee which has been working on this problem for some time but planning clearance for the site chosen was still awaited at the end of the year and no further progress was possible.

AIR POLLUTION

A pilot survey was undertaken in the autumn in connection with the proposed smoke control areas in Partington and although the Council accepted a Health Committee recommendation to introduce smoke control in 1968 this decision was reversed in view of the financial situation.

The Council continued in membership of the Manchester Regional Clean Air Council and in November the Chairman of the Special Services Committee was re-elected to membership of the Executive Committee.

Councillor Widdrington was also re-elected Chairman of the Joint Conference of Local Authorities on Air Pollution (region south west from Manchester) whose Technical Committee met 6 times during the year to discuss problems of mutual interest.

A large petroleum chemical refinery in the district was the cause of much adverse comment during the summer when excessive flaring took place, firstly

when a plant was restarted after a serious fire, and later when a new plant was commissioned. It was several months before the complicated instrumentation on the new plant could be said to be approaching full adjustment and more or less continuous flaring was unavoidable.

This gave rise to complaints of smoke from residents in neighbouring districts and to reduce the smoke the Company injected high pressure steam into the gases being burned which then resulted in complaints of excessive noise. To residents in the rural district in the immediate vicinity of the works the noise was much less acceptable than the smoke.

During this period H.M. Alkali Inspector kept the Council's Officers fully informed of developments and the Company were co-operative at all times.

Unfortunately it was at this time that the Company submitted a planning application for a new boiler complex incorporating a multi-flue chimney to be built to a height of 400 feet and the objections raised by other authorities were such that the Planning Authority asked the Minister to call in the application. This he did and a public inquiry was arranged for March 1968.

The Council were not opposed to the application which was in accordance with current practice of securing wide dispersal of flue gases by hot discharge at high velocity from high chimneys.

In the event the Minister approved the application.

Three plans were submitted of proposed new building works involving new chimneys. Amendments were necessary in two cases before approval could be given.

MILK SUPPLIES

Seventeen distributors of milk trading from premises within the district are registered under the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959. There were no fresh registrations during the year and three traders previously registered ceased to trade.

The Cheshire County Council issue licences to use Special Designations and the prior consultation which takes place before these are issued to new applicants is appreciated since it gives the District Council the opportunity to consider whether the premises to be used (frequently shops which do not fall to be registered as dairies) are suitable for the purpose.

The demand for untreated farm-bottled milk does not appear to be diminishing, and this may well be due to the higher price charged, giving the impression that it is necessarily better than pasteurised milk.

Accordingly, in addition to a number of producer-retailers of untreated farm-bottled milk there are several farmers bottling milk for sale by retail traders in adjoining towns. At the end of the year there were 15 dairy herds in the district from which milk was sold raw to the public.

The Cheshire County Council submitted 68 bulk farm samples and 116 Dealer samples of this milk for Brucella examination in every case and in many cases for Tuberculosis examination also.

None were positive to Tuberculosis but five bulk samples and one dealer sample showed the presence of Brucella infection.

The five bulk samples did in fact represent the milk from ten cows in a herd of 50 where 25 samples were taken, each consisting of milk from two cows. Thus at least five and probably 10 of the 50 cows were giving infected milk.



Only a very small amount of milk was being retailed untreated - to two customers only - and the farmer gave up these sales following the service on him of an order requiring all his milk to be pasteurised. The order has not been withdrawn.

The Dealer sample, from another farm, was followed by 35 individual cow samples, all of which were negative but five gave suspiciously positive ring test results. Blood samples of these five taken by the Farmer's veterinary adviser proved that two cows were infected and these were sold.

A herd which had previously been investigated in the autumn of 1966 was again investigated early in 1967 both by milk sampling and blood testing. One more infected cow was found and sold for slaughter. Up to the autumn subsequent herd samples all proved negative and it seems that this herd, after seven years of periodic trouble, has finally been cleared of infection.

In December 1966 four bulk samples from yet another herd had given positive results in two cases and blood and milk samples were taken early in 1967. As a result four cows (2 positively infected and 2 showing suspicious results) were removed from the herd and no further trouble was experienced up to the autumn.

Individual samples were taken from the cows in two other herds and suspicious cows were followed up but not proved to be infected. This action, based solely on positive milk ring test results, was a useful precaution because the culture test is not always conclusive.

Routine sampling by the County Council officers was suspended in the autumn because of the outbreak of Foot and Mouth Disease which wiped out at least one excellent herd in the Rural District, the milk from which was sold untreated and which had given consistently good results for several years.

The co-operation of farmers and veterinary surgeons in arranging blood tests on individual cows as a compliment to individual milk samples has proved of inestimable value and the co-operative approach being made to the whole problem of Brucellosis in farm-bottled milk seems to offer the best hope of securing safety of the supplies.

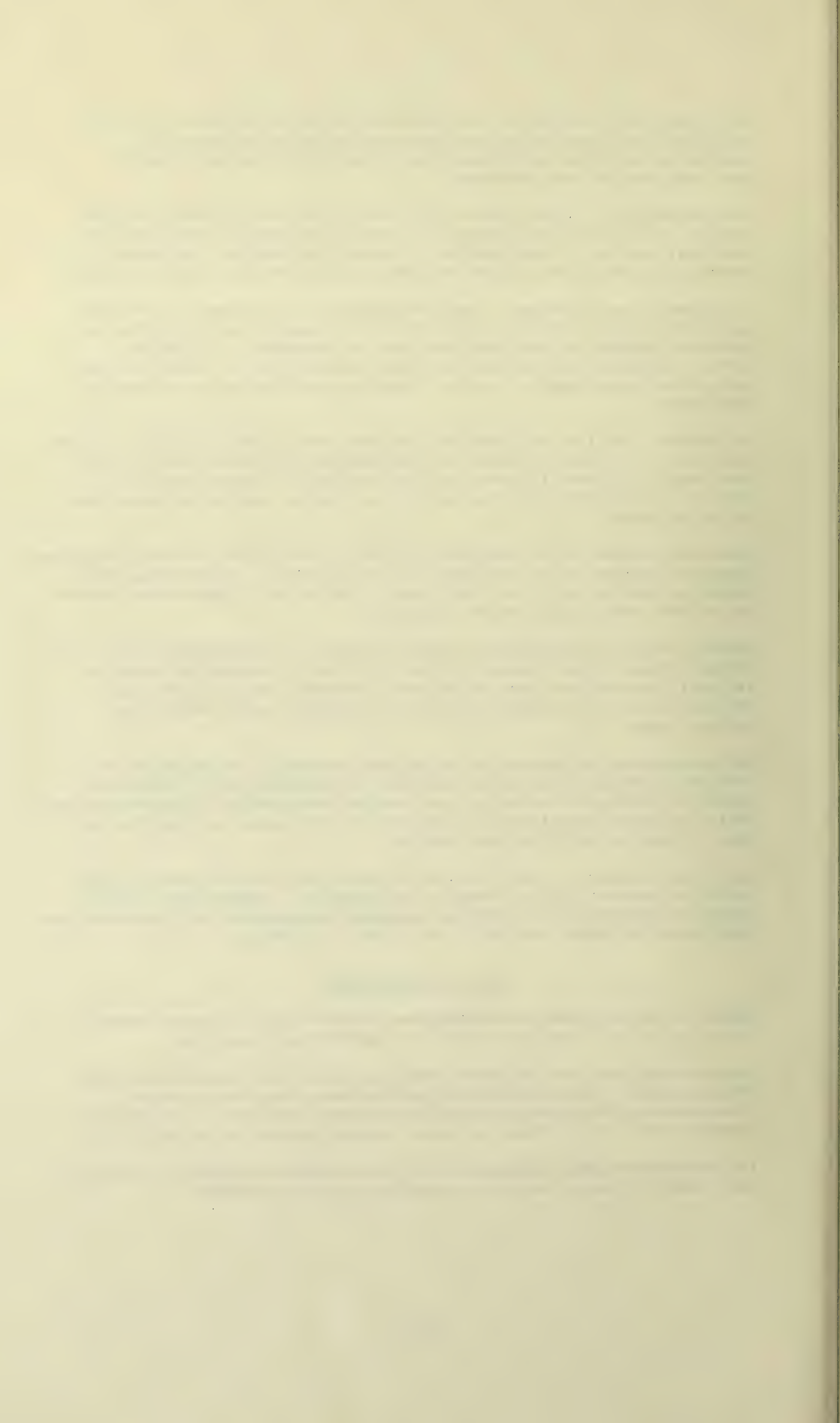
Brucellosis, however, is not the only disease which can be spread by milk and an outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the family of a farmer whose milk is normally farm-bottled necessitated temporary arrangements for pasteurisation until swabs had shown the family to be free of infection.

MEAT AND OTHER FOODS

There are three private slaughterhouses in the district licenced annually on 1st July. All were maintained in a satisfactory condition.

Statistics of the meat inspection work carried out are shown in the table which follows. In all classes of animals except pigs the numbers slaughtered and inspected increased as compared with 1966. The greatest increase (344) was in sheep and lambs with an increase in cattle of 134.

For the seventh year in succession no Tuberculosis was found in cattle and only three pigs were found to be infected with this disease.



CARCASES & OFFAL INSPECTED & CONDEMNATIONS MADE.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed	768	23	66	3683	571
Number inspected	768	23	66	3683	571
<u>All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercosis</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	1
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	194	2	3	393	46
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than Tuberculosis	25.2%	9%	4.5%	10.6%	8.0%
<u>Tuberculosis only</u>					
Whole carcasses condemned	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	-	-	-	-	3
Percentage of the number inspected infected with Tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	0.5%
<u>Cysticercosis</u>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned	1	-	-	-	-
Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-

UNSOUND FOOD

(a) Foreign matter and mould

Ten complaints were investigated but in no case was prosecution deemed advisable.

Foreign matter was the subject of seven complaints involving milk (3) meat pies (2) fish (1) and imported canned meat (1). The other three complaints were of mould in bread, mould in a meat pie and mould in sausages.

(b) Surrendered Food

Voluntary surrender of the undermentioned unfit food was accepted at shops and school canteens :-

12 lbs Mutton
44 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs Pork
11 lbs Ham
10 gallons of Milk
116 lbs Beef



(c) Imported Food

At Manchester Airport only two cases arose of oversea meat being landed without an Official Certificate.

The first consignment, from France was a 30lb carton of Cured and Smoked Ham which was re-exported and the other was a 5.4 kilo carton of Polish frozen ready-made meat dishes which were surrendered and destroyed.

ICE CREAM

There is only one manufacturer of Ice Cream in the district who uses a complete cold mix. The premises are satisfactorily maintained.

There are 40 registered premises where Ice Cream is sold, all of which are included in the table of Food Premises. One new registration was made during the year.

Six samples of Ice Cream were submitted for laboratory examination and all were satisfactory.

FOOD PREMISES

The following table shows the different categories of Food Premises in the District subject to the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

Category	Number	Wash hand Basins fitted to comply with Reg. 16.	Reg. 19 Applies	Sinks fitted to comply with Reg.19.
<u>Retail Shops</u>				
General Grocers	33	33	28	28
Butchers	5	5	5	5
Green Grocers	4	4	4	4
Fish Friers	3	3	3	3
Bakers	2	2	2	2
Confectioners	4	4	-	-
<u>Canteens</u>				
Factories	10	10	10	10
Residential Schools & Institutions	5	5	5	5
Day Schools (with kitchens)	5	5	5	5
Day Schools (serving only)	9	9	9	9
<u>Caterers</u>				
Restaurants, Cafes & Snack Bars	13	13	13	13
Public Houses and Licensed Clubs with Restaurants	15	15	15	15
Ice Cream Manufacturers	1	1	1	1
Total	109	109	100	100

There are no liquid egg pasteurisation plants and no poultry processing premises.



Fiftyeight of these premises received a general inspection during the year mostly at the same time as an inspection for the purposes of the Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act. The standard of the premises is generally extremely good and few serious contraventions were noted. Informal notices were served in respect of 86 minor contraventions and all were remedied.

MOBILE SHOPS AND DELIVERY VEHICLES

Considerable time was devoted to identifying and inspecting vehicles subject to the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery) Regulations 1966 which came into force on 1st January 1967 and 16 vehicles were inspected.

50 contraventions of the regulations were noted and informal notices served. 12 of these related to handling of food and 38 to the vehicles themselves.

Generally, traders have proved co-operative but it is thought that certain vehicles will need frequent checking to ensure that the regulations are complied with.

There is no doubt that there are vehicles operating in the District which have not yet been inspected but since the registration provisions of the Cheshire County Council Act do not apply in the Rural District it is a question of 'first catch your vehicle'.

SWIMMING BATHS

There is only one public swimming bath in the area, although two private baths also operate. Being an open air bath it is only in use during the summer.

The water is drawn directly from the mains and is subjected to continuous filtration and chlorination. Two samples were taken and found to be satisfactory.

PET SHOPS

Two premises are licensed annually under the Pet Animals Act 1951. One is a kennels and the other is run for the sale of tropical fish, with a very small trade in tropical birds.

ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS

Four establishments were re-licensed in December for the year 1968. Concern continued to be felt in respect of one kennels where consideration had been given to refusing renewal of the licence, but conditions gradually improved during the year, and further improvement is hoped for.

The local Inspector of the R.S.P.C.A. offered much valuable advice in connection with the various premises and most inspections are made in his company.

SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS

19 renewal licences were issued to men engaged in slaughterhouses in the District.

RODENT CONTROL

The Council employ a full time Pest Control Operator with independent transport who carries out all inspections and treatments required by the Prevention of Damage by Pests Act 1949. Unfortunately he was absent on sick leave for four months during the spring and summer but assistance during this period was readily given by the operators employed by the Lynton and Knutsford Urban District Councils.

Particular attention is paid to the Council's tips and sewage disposal works and test baiting was done on a proportion of manholes on each of the 16 sewer systems in the district, the results being negative in every case except one where a very small infestation was dealt with.



At the end of the year there were 25 contracts in force to a total of £270 at premises where the Council had undertaken rodent control on agreed terms. The premises covered by these contracts were 25 farms, 1 Riding School, 1 Stud, 1 Hotel, 1 large works, 7 trunk road laybys and a County Council Works Unit.

The table below summarises the work done during the year. Minor problems crop up frequently, but on the whole occupiers co-operate very well, and although the District may never be entirely free of rats and mice, the general level of infestation is probably as low as present methods can achieve. The poison used in every case is Warfarin and no evidence has yet been found of rats developing resistance to it, but some mice appear to have resistance and other poisons are being used where this happens.

	Non Agricultural	Agricultural	Total
Properties in district	5848	468	6316
Properties inspected following complaint	161	14	175
No. infested by rats	109	13	122
No. infested by mice	58	6	64
Properties inspected in routine surveys	108	149	257
No. infested by rats	88	34	122
No. infested by mice	8	27	35
Total inspections made	394	210	604
Total treatments given	206	57	263

PEST CONTROL

The Pest Control Operator includes the control of other pests in his duties and the requests for assistance in dealing with pests appear to be increasing.

Records kept in detail from April onwards show that the following infestations were dealt with :-

Cockroaches	6	Bed Bugs	2
Crickets	4	Fleas	1
Flies	2	Mites	1
Ants	2	Beetles	1

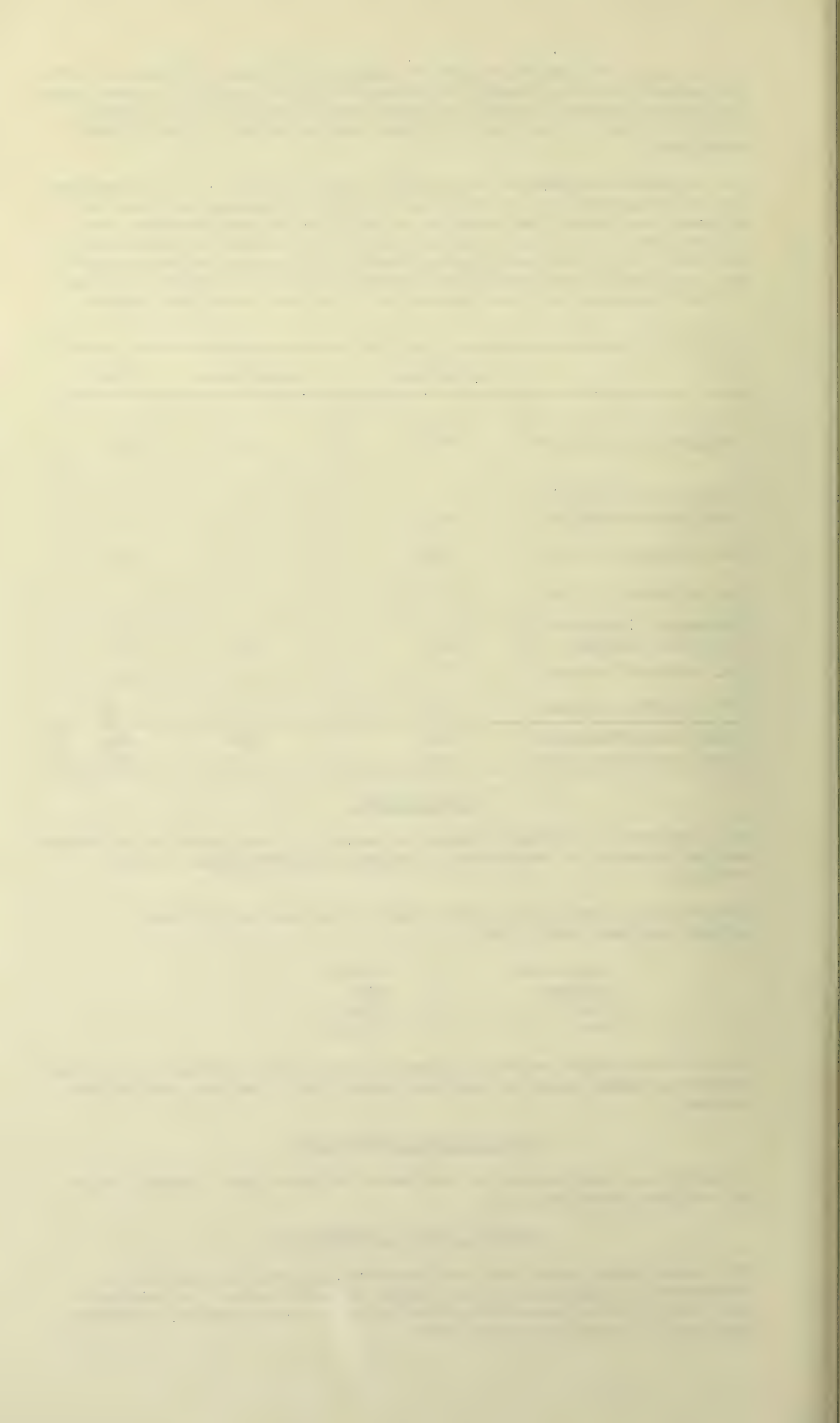
In addition 19 wasps nests were destroyed and regular treatments at the tips during the warmer months of the year ensured that flies were kept to the minimum.

FARM SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

No action was taken during the year under the Agriculture (Health, Safety and Welfare Provisions) Act.

SCHOOL SANITARY ACCOMMODATION

The Council again raised with the Education Authority the question of modernising village schools still served by pail closets. A few years ago these included the schools at Bollington, Peover Superior, Carrington, Rostherne, Ollerton and Nether Tabley.



New extensions at Peover Superior including new toilets were completed in April 1967 and the school at Bollington was closed and demolished when the building was found to be unstable. A new school was due to be completed in 1968.

A meeting with County Council officials resulted in urgent improvements being put in hand at Ollerton, Rostherne and Nether Tabley and it was confirmed that the Carrington School would close at the end of 1968 when a new school in Partington is due to be opened.

Thus it is hoped that all schools in the District will have water carriage systems by the end of 1968.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES

(a) Registration and Inspection

7 premises to which the 1963 Act applies were registered during the year 1967, six of which were consequent to change of occupier. At 31st December 171 premises were registered in the following categories:-

	<u>No. of Premises</u>	<u>No. of employees</u>
Offices	82	1175
Retail Shops	45	228
Warehouses	2	9
Catering Establishments	42	715
	<u>171</u>	<u>2127</u>

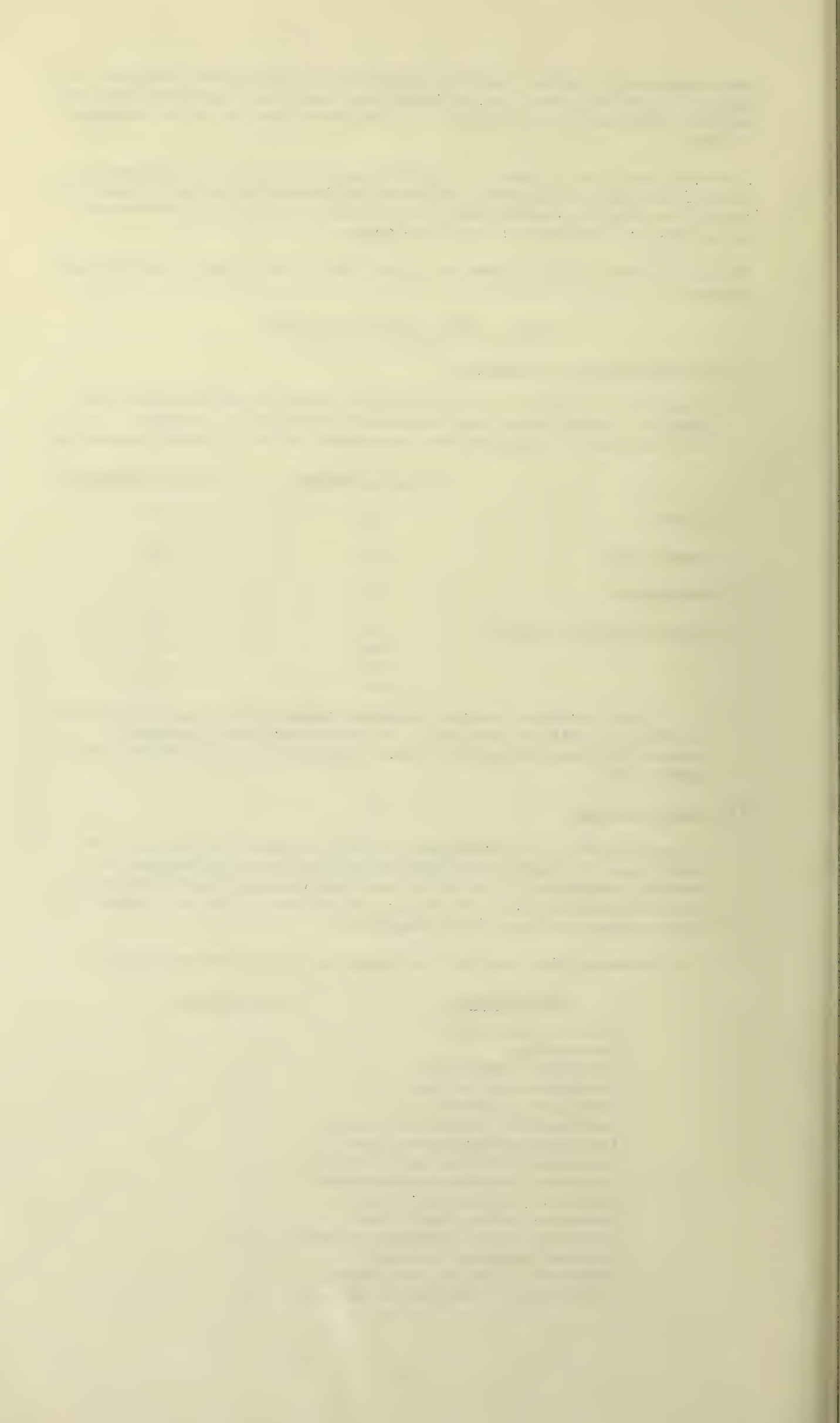
52 of these premises received a general inspection during the year and a total of 96 visits were made. By the autumn every registered premises had been inspected at least once since the Act became law in August 1964.

(b) Contraventions

A large number of contraventions of the Act were noted but most of these were of a minor nature and no difficulty was experienced in securing compliance. As in the past many occupiers were unaware of their obligations under the Act and it is rare to find an Abstract of the Act displayed on a first inspection.

The following table sets out the number of contraventions noted :-

<u>Contravention</u>	<u>No. of Premises</u>
Lack of cleanliness	9
Overcrowding	1
Inadequate temperature	19
Inadequate ventilation	1
Inadequate lighting	10
Inadequate or unsuitable toilets	3
Inadequate washing facilities	7
Inadequate drinking water supply	2
Absence of clothing accommodation	5
Absence of sitting facilities	2
Absence of eating facilities	4
Defective floors, passages or stairs	5
Unfenced dangerous machines	4
Absence of first aid equipment	12
Non-display of Abstract of the Act	42



(c) Accidents

Twelve accidents were notified during the year, seven of which involved falls whilst two involved trapping in doors, two resulted from slipping of heavy weights and one was an accidental knock.

It was noticeable that seven accidents were reported from one premises where a full-time safety officer is employed. This seems to indicate not that conditions in the premises are in any way unsatisfactory, but rather that the obligation to report accidents is fully appreciated.

It is fairly certain that notifiable accidents did in fact occur in the 166 premises where none were reported, but the employers may not be fully aware of the necessity to notify their occurrence.

(d) General

The close liaison which exists with the Engineer and Surveyor's Department as a result of which plans of new buildings to which the Act applies are examined by the Department is of immense help in securing compliance with the Act from the outset and also compliance with other legislation.

The large proportion of premises subject to the Act which are also subject to the Food Hygiene Regulations demonstrates the wisdom of both sets of legislation being administered by one authority, and suggestions which have been made in certain quarters that the Factory Inspectorate might administer the Offices Act in its entirety are to be deplored.

FACTORIES

The attached appendix summarises in the prescribed form the work done under the Factories Act 1961.

With the exception of the small premises not using power the Council's sole function under the Factories Act is to ensure that the sanitary accommodation in factories is adequate and well maintained. Offices forming part of a factory are the responsibility of the Factory Inspectorate.

H.M. District Inspector notified 21 sites where contractors were carrying out works of building or civil engineering and a check was made on the sanitary accommodation of 16 of these.

All the outworkers listed are women in Partington making up clothing for firms in Manchester in their own homes



PRESCRIBED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE FACTORIES ACT 1961

1. INSPECTION for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (1)	No. on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority	3	1	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	42	9	-	-
(3) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	21	16	3	-
TOTAL	66	26	3	-

2.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	3	3	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	-	-

**PREPARED PARTICULARS ON THE ADMINISTRATION OF
THE FACTORIES ACT 1961**

1. **INSPECTION for purposes of provisions as to health.**

Particulars	No. on Register	Inspections	Number of written notices	Offences Prosecuted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(1) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by the Local Authority	3	1	-	-
(2) Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority	45	9	-	-
(3) Other factories in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	21	18	3	-
TOTAL	69	26	3	-

2.

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found			Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Ineffective drainage of floors (8.6)	-	-	-	-
Sanitary arrangements (8.7) (a) Inefficient	-	-	-	-
(b) Unstable or defective	3	3	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	-	-	-	-
Total	3	3	-	-

OUTWORKERS

Nature of work	No. of out workers in August list required by Section 110 (1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending list to Council	No. of Prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions.
Wearing)making apparel)etc.	22	-	-	-	-	-
)Cleaning)and)washing	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other work	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	-	-	-	-	-

OUTWORKERS

Kind of work	No. of outworkers in any of the regions by region (a) (b)	No. of cases of dysentery in the region (c)	No. of cases of dysentery in the region (d)	No. of cases of dysentery in the region (e)	No. of cases of dysentery in the region (f)
Seamstressing and sewing	22	-	-	-	-
Other work	-	-	-	-	-
Total	22	-	-	-	-